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The Russian Empire's Land-Water Policy in Turkistan and Its Result (THE END OF THE XIX CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY)

Qurbanov Erkinjon Quvatovich

History teacher, academic lyceum of Samarkand State University

Abstract:

In Central Asia in the 1870s and 1880s, there were no well defined governmental procedures or policies in the agrarian realm. Minor modifications in land use, procedures, and choices relating to secondary land use occurred from time to time, but no substantial planned actions were implemented. This article discusses the intentions of the colonial administration's substantial changes in agrarian policy in Turkestan by the end of the century, as well as their influence on the socioeconomic lifestyle of the region's residents.

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INTRODUCTION

It desired complete control over the usage of land and water on Turkestan's territory, as well as prompt collection of taxes. As a result, it was required to pay special attention to property ownership and land use processes. To attain this purpose, the colonial authorities began taking aggressive efforts to

implement agricultural reform in Turkestan. Because agriculture was the major source of income in the east, the agricultural question was not just socioeconomic but also political.

Main part

The fundamental purpose of subordinating Turkestan's economy to the interests of the colonial authority was to create a single cotton government. As a result, the colonial authority began to implement a well-thought-out strategy on land ownership and agriculture. The major purpose of Alexander III's new law "On Administration of Turkestan" was to enhance administrative administration in the nation and reform land use regulations. As a result, the inclusion of a distinct part in this rule titled "Land structure of the Turkestan region" demonstrates the significance of the problem. This is how A.V. Krivoshein explains the main purpose and key orientations of Turkestan's agriculture strategy. "There are three aspects to this central issue." If the brilliant text in the first one is "Post," the second one is "Irrigation," and the third one, while not very apparent, is "relocation of peasants and resettlement." was offered by A.V. Krivoshein, P.A. Stolypin's closest agricultural reform staffer*. A.V. Krivoshein, Russia's manager of land structure and land affairs (1870-1900), who worked closely with P.A. Stolypin on agricultural reform, seeks to clearly illustrate his theories, stressing the first economic aspect of the issue. "Over the last two decades, our domestic market has had to pay 700 million rubles for American cotton." We've been paying forty million dollars every year since 1900. Turkestan is an area of great richness for the Russian Empire, thus the administration paid close attention to the simply economic aspect of the matter."

Who owns the land and the types of ownership have affected the internal and exterior policies of the state throughout history. As a result, a separate section named "Agriculture of Turkistan" was inserted in the rule on the management of the Turkestan area, which disrupted the traditional land ownership relations that had been created historically in the nation and were based on the full benefit of labor. According to Article 255, the lands, woods, and subsurface minerals of the Turkestan area are designated state property, and their usage is governed by the empire's general laws. Unfortunately, the new administration stripped the country's indigenous people, the Minishkor, of their old historical rights. Before the major shift in property ownership, one of the colonial government's principal priorities was to fight the local religious leaders, intellectuals, and religious organizations, who had considerable power among the local people. After all, more than one-third of the lands in these territories, which were formerly controlled by the Khanates of Kokand and Khiva, as well as the Bukhara Emirate, belonged to waqf assets, and the money from these properties was used to support religious organizations and their staff. A significant shift in Waqf process under the new legislation was a significant blow to them. Because, in effect, the new laws meant that religious institutions could not dispose of these estates. Waqf property owners now received just a portion of their taxes, with the remainder going to the state treasury.

* Голованов А.А., Саидов И.М. Сельское хозяйство Узбекистана не является историческим переломом второй половины XIX – первой трети XX века. (2007). Samarqand.

New foundation paperwork were approved only with the governor-general's consent, and foundations were not exempted from state obligations and costs. The lands that comprised the waqf properties, i.e., the lands owned by a private individual outside the mosque and the lands containing immovable property, were subject to state tax. Another piece demolished centuries-old pillars of conventional law and put a stop to conventions and traditions in waqf interactions. It delegated to regional authorities the authority to recognize waqf papers, supervise the proper use of waqf income, and examine waqfs. In addition, Alexander III's "Regulation" established the foundation for the construction of reserves in herder-inhabited parts of Central Asia, and eventually for the displacement of the native people. According to the provisions of the charter on property and contributions, new land owners in Turkestan were required to pay a general state tax to the state treasury instead of the prior payment for the use of the land. Large zamindars lost their major source of income - the land they had controlled for decades. This effectively deprives Turkestan's educational system and religious organizations of the assistance of wealthy landowners and property owners, who are the primary sponsors of their operations.

In truth, the Russian Empire desired to make Central Asia a permanent component of the empire and to remain the country's permanent ruler. One of the most important actions taken in this direction was to move the people of the empire's central governorate to the country. To that end, in the "Regulation" of 1886, a portion of the property given to the state was designated as unoccupied state land still under the jurisdiction of the government, and it was concluded that it was critical to establish the Russian people on these areas. Initially, this program was not well embraced by Russian society; in the 15 years since the first Russian hamlet established in Avliyoota in 1875, just 19 additional Russian settlements appeared.[†] Another remarkable characteristic of this operation is that it was substantially accelerated when the country's administration was entrusted with the resettlement policy and the immigrants were provided substantial rewards. As a result of the immigration, 25 new Russian communities developed between 1891 and 1892, a short period of time.

Conclusion

Finally, the colonial administration's agrarian policy had a significant impact on the country's economic and social circumstances. These procedures might be described as traumatic, with massive losses and economic hardships. Of course, these conditions had little effect on the country's population's economic, social, and lifestyle. It also resulted in the development of new legal principles around land ownership.

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